

long, and of an uniform rich brown colour, and extends on to the base of the interfemoral membrane above and below; the remainder of this membrane is bare, and, together with that of the wings, of a black colour.

	In.	Lines.		In.	Lines.
Length of the head and body	1	8	Length of the tragus	0	3½
the tail	1	3½	the antibrachium	1	5½
Expanse of the wings	8	3	the thumb (claw included)	0	2½
Length of the ear	0	5½	the tibia	0	6¾

Habitat, Chiloe. (*January.*)

"This specimen was given me by Lieut. Sulivan, who obtained it amongst the islets on the Eastern side of Chiloe. It is not, I believe, common, nor do the humid and impervious forests of that island appear a congenial habitation for members of this family. It must, however, be observed, that even in Tierra del Fuego, where the climate is still less hospitable, and where the number of insects is surprisingly small, I saw one of these animals on the wing." D.

FAMILY—NOCTILIONIDÆ.

DYSOPES NASUTUS.

Molossus nasutus *Spix*, *Simiarum et Vespertilionum. Brasiliensium species novæ. Nyctinomus* *Brazilensis.*—*Geoffroy*, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, tom. i. p. 337. pl. 22.

Of this species I find three specimens in Mr. Darwin's collection—"It is remarkable," says Mr. Darwin, "for its wide geographical range. I obtained specimens at Maldonado, on the northern bank of the Plata, where it was exceedingly numerous in the attics of old houses, and likewise at Valparaiso in Chile. Molina (vol. i. p. 301.) says another species is found in Chile, of the same size and figure, but of a more orange (*naranjado*) colour."

Upon comparing the dimensions of several specimens of this species with those given by Temminck in his "Monographie sur le Genre Molosse," I find that they vary very considerably; I shall therefore be adding some little to the history of the species, by giving the dimensions of those now before me, together with the sexes of the specimens measured, and their localities. In all these specimens there is a series of pointed tubercles along the upper margin of the ears, a character which M. Temminck has omitted to notice. They vary slightly

in the intensity of their colouring, but among those brought from Chile I do not perceive any agreeing with that species, or variety, mentioned by Molina as approaching to an orange colour. All the specimens whose dimensions are here given, are preserved in spirit. Two of them are from Maldonado brought by Mr. Darwin; three were collected in Hayti by Mr. J. Hearne, and one is from Chile, whence it was brought by Mr. H. Cuming.

	From Chile.	Hayti.	Hayti.	Hayti.	Maldonado.	Maldonado.
	In. Lines.	In. Lines.	In. Lines.	In. Lines.	In. Lines.	In. Lines.
Length of head and body	2 3	1 11	2 0	2 0½	2 6	2 6
of tail	1 1½	1 2	1 2	1 1½	1 1	1 2
of free portion of ditto	0 6½	0 5	0 6½	0 5½	0 8¾	0 8½
Expanse of wings	10 3	9 3	9 8	9 0	10 6	10 2
Length of antibrachium	1 7	1 6	1 6½	1 6	1 8	1 9
of ears	0 5	0 4½	0 4¾	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½
Width of ditto	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7
Length from nose to eye	0 3½	0 3	0 3¾	0 3	0 3½	0 3½

In all the specimens examined by me, there are two incisors in the upper jaw, and four in the lower, they would therefore, according to M. Temminck, be adult.

FAMILY—CARNIVORA.

1. CANIS ANTARCTICUS.

PLATE IV.

Antarctic Wolf, *Pennant*, *History of Quadrupeds*, vol. i. p. 257. sp. 165.

Canis Antarcticus, *Shaw*, *Gen. Zool.* vol. i. pt. 2. p. 331.

—, *Desm. Mamm.* p. 199.

C. supra sordide fulvescenti-brunneus, pilis ad apicem nigris; lateribus, corporeque subtus, sordide flavescanti-fuscis; capite, auribusque extus, fusco nigroque adspersis; artubus flavescanti-fulvis; labiis, gula, abdomine imo, femoribusque intus, sordide albis; caudâ ad basin concolore cum corpore, dein nigrâ, apice albo.

DESCRIPTION.—This animal is considerably larger than the common fox, (*Canis Vulpes*, Auct.) and stouter in its proportions, and, in fact, appears to be intermediate between the ordinary foxes and the wolves. The tail is much